



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

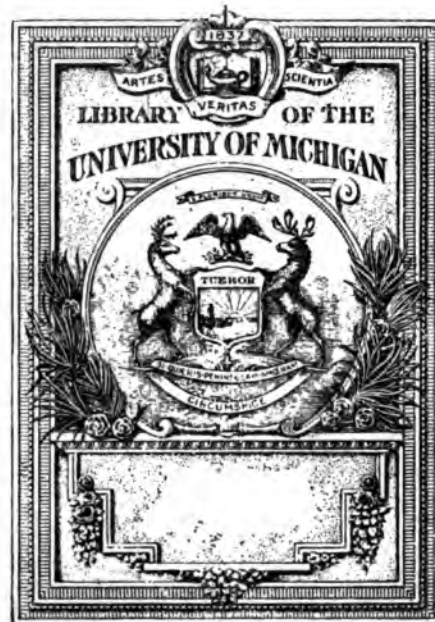
- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

B

816,716



CJ
JA
B!

13.

IMPERIAL COINAGE OF MEXICO
AUGUSTINE I, MAXIMILIAN, ✽
THE FRENCH INVASION, AND
THE REPUBLIC DURING THE
INTERVENTION ✽ ✽ ✽ ✽ ✽ ✽ ✽



By BENJAMIN BETTS

MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Albion



17

17

MEXICAN IMPERIAL COINAGE

THE MEDALS AND COINS

OF

AUGUSTINE I (ITURBIDE), MAXIMILIAN, THE FRENCH INVASION,
AND OF THE REPUBLIC DURING THE
FRENCH INTERVENTION

By BENJAMIN BETTS

MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

PRIVATELY PRINTED

1899



REPRINTED FROM
"THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS."



MEXICAN IMPERIAL COINAGE.



THE history of Mexico has ever been fruitful of dramatic incidents; from the conquest almost to the present time it has been replete with events of an intensely interesting character. Among the most notable of these from a Republican standpoint, may be mentioned the two attempts made to establish Imperial rule upon this continent: the *first* under Don Augustin Iturbide, in 1822 and 1823; the *second* under Maximilian of Austria, in 1864 to 1867; each of which, after a turbulent and precarious existence, was suddenly brought to a most inglorious and tragical end. The Imperial authority was in each case exercised for a brief period only, yet each was prolific of medallic memorials.

So far as known to me, but little attention has hitherto been bestowed upon these interesting mementos. The earliest publication in which anything like an accurate description appears, is the Sale Catalogue of the Jules Fonrobert collection, which was disposed of by auction at Berlin, Prussia, in 1878. A large number of these medals and coins are therein described and

illustrated by cuts' distributed through the text, which is chronologically arranged. The only other account of which I have any knowledge may be found in "Numisma" for May and July, 1879. The May number contains an article contributed by Mr. George S. Skilton, entitled "Maximilian, his Coins and Medals," and in the July number the same author describes the "Medals and Coins of the First Mexican Empire." In these papers the subject is for the first time systematically treated; but both lack somewhat in minuteness of description, and with a single exception (a medal of Maximilian), are entirely devoid of illustrations. The importance of the subject may perhaps excuse the present attempt toward supplying these deficiencies, as well as to add quite a number of examples heretofore unnoticed.

In the use of the terms *right* and *left*, the *observer's* right and left are to be understood, except when reference is made to the right or left of a figure on the medal, in which case the meaning is obvious.


THE FIRST EMPIRE.

AUGUSTINE ITURBIDE, 1822-1823.

Augustine Iturbide (name pronounced E-toor'-bi-dā, accent on second syllable), was born at Valladolid, Mexico, in 1784 (one account says 1790), and was "the master spirit in a successful plot for freeing Mexico from Spanish rule." He was proclaimed Emperor by the army and people at the city of Mexico 18 May, 1822, and duly inaugurated at that city 21 July, following. On 19 March, 1823, in consequence of the adoption of the *Act of Casas Matas*, by which a republican form of government was guaranteed, he abdicated the throne, and with his family went to Leghorn; returning from exile in defiance of the decree of Congress, he was, on his arrival at

1 I would here state that after the sale I purchased are germane to the subject; others have been specially the entire collection of the cuts, and have used such as engraved to illustrate this article.

Soto la Marina 8 July, 1824, promptly arrested, and summarily executed on the 19th of that month at Padilla.

Of the following-described medals, *three* bear dates prior to the inauguration of Iturbide as Emperor. They refer probably to the independence of the Empire as provided by the *Plan of Iguala*, presented by Iturbide, Feb. 24, 1821. Nos. 6, 13, 14 and 18, were most probably used as coins, all of them being about the size of the One Real piece, and all engrailed on edge  No. 26 I have never seen, my description being from a rubbing kindly furnished me by Mr. Geo. S. Skilton, who owns the piece; with this exception all were described from specimens in my own collection.


MEDALS.

1821. *Mexico.*


1. *Obverse.* Mexico, represented as an Indian princess, is presenting a sword, scarf and wreath to Iturbide, who stands facing her, his right hand extended to receive it. The princess, at the left, is attired in a priestly robe charged with eagles, and heavily embroidered at bottom; a flowing mantle is thrown over her left shoulder, above which is seen the end of a bow and the top of a quiver of arrows; her head-dress is of feathers, and her arms and feet are bare; with her right hand she points to a radiated group above, consisting of a cross, two bells (?) and some stalks of grain.¹ Iturbide, to right, is in full military dress, his head uncovered and his plumed chapeau under his left arm. Legend: To the left, PRO RELIGIONE and to the right, ET PATRIA * (For religion and fatherland): in exergue in two lines, in small letters, JOSE GUERRERO N^o DE M^o | A^o DE 1821^o (The artist's name, place and date of mintage.) *Reverse.* The Mexican eagle, without crown, with the serpent in his

¹ With the stalks of grain or wheat there appear to be berries at the left, possibly denoting grapes, although the leaves resemble the olive rather than the vine; while the "bells," which have no tongues, in their form suggest chalices, but have no stems, which may be due to the engraver; if bells, they are perhaps intended to signify the "Sanctus bells," and as all the emblems seem to have a sacramental meaning, the device is doubtless intended to show that the Church favored the Empire.

beak, stands in defiant attitude, upon a mantle heavily fringed, and gracefully draped over an unstrung bow, with the inscription in four lines, all curving upward, AVGVSTINO • DE • ITURBIDE | LIBERTATIS • PATRIAE | VINDICI • STRENVO • | MEXICAN • IMPER • AN • I • (To Aug. Iturbide, the zealous defender of liberty and fatherland, Emperor of Mexico, year 1 of reign). Below all and close to the rim, DEDICADA POR EL MISMO ARTIFICE (Dedicated by the same workman.) Rims and edge plain. Silver and copper. Size 56.

2. *Obverse.* Inscription in seven lines MEJICO | EN LA SOLEMNE. | PROCLAMACION | DE LA INDEPENDEN- | CIA DEL IMPERIO | A 27 DE OCTUBRE | DE 1821. (Mexico, in solemn proclamation of the independence of the Empire, Oct. 27, 1821.) *Reverse.* A Mexican eagle with the serpent, as the preceding, imperially crowned, stands upon a nopal plant, growing upon a rock surrounded by water; on the base of the rock F. GUERRERO (Engraver's name). Rims plain, edge  Silver and copper. Size 34.

1822. *Toluca.*

3. *Obverse.* Inscription in eight lines • | TOLUCA | EN LA FELIZ | PROCLAMACION | DE LA YNDEP^A DEL | YMPERIO | MEJICANO, A 12 | DE MAYO DE (in cipher) | • 1822 • (Toluca, on the auspicious proclamation of the independence of the Empire, May 12, 1822.) The inscription is separated from the rim by a circle of small pellets. Rim corded. *Reverse.* A Mexican eagle, imperially crowned, without the serpent, stands upon a nopal, beneath which are the letters F. G. (Initials of engraver). A circle of small pellets separates the field from the rim which is heavily dentilated. Edge  Silver and copper. Size 33.

Mexico.


4. *Obverse.* At the top a star of eight points; in the field below, an inscription of five lines INAUGURACION | DE AGUSTIN. | PRIMER EMPERADOR | DE



MEXICAN IMPERIAL COINAGE.


PLATE I.

ad

MEXICO. | JULIO 21 DE 1822 (Inauguration of Augustine, first Emperor of Mexico, July 21, 1822). A wreath of olive on the left and palm on the right surrounds the field. Rim plain. *Reverse*. The Mexican eagle, imperially crowned, and without the serpent, stands upon a nopal, below which are the letters F. G.; a circle of small pellets surrounds the field; no legend; a double-lined circle appears between this and an ornamental border. Edge  Silver. Size 35.

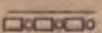
5. *Obverse*. In the field a crown surrounded by formal rays, below which are a sword and sceptre crossed. Legend: A AGUSTIN 1^o EMPERADOR CONSTITUCIONAL DE MEXICO (To Augustine, First Constitutional Emperor of Mexico). *Reverse*. At the top an eight-pointed star, beneath which an inscription in six lines, PROCLAMADO | POR EL AYUNTAM^{to} | DE | AGUAS CALIENTES. | A 12 DE DIBRE | DE 1822. [ED in DIBRE in cipher, with a mark above, showing the omission of the other letters of *Diciembre*; see cut.] (Proclaimed by the magistrates of Aguas Calientes, Dec. 12, 1822.) A wreath of laurel, tied with a bow at the bottom, surrounds all. Rims and edge plain. Silver and copper. Size 31.

Chiapa.

6. *Obverse*. Head of Iturbide in profile to left. Legend: LAS CHIAPAS POR AGUST^o 1 the date 1822 at the bottom (Chiapas [declares] for Augustine I, 1822.) Rim dentilated. *Reverse*. The Mexican eagle, imperially crowned, within a crowned elliptical shield surrounded by an Order chain. Legend: CHIAPAS PROCLAMAN CONSTANCIA (Chiapas proclaiming its loyalty.) Rim dentilated. Edge  Silver. Size 20.

Durango.

7. *Obverse*. Arms of Durango in a crowned ornate elliptical shield, a palm branch at each side, the stems crossed below; a cylindrical roll horizon-

tally placed, supports the shield. Legend: AGUSTIN • 1 • EMPERADOR • CONSTITUC • DE • MEXICO • (Augustine I, Constitutional Emperor of Mexico.) Rim dentilated. *Reverse.* Inscription in five lines, within a laurel (?) wreath, PROCLAMA- | DO • EN • DURAN- | GO • AÑO | • DE • | 1822 • (Proclaimed at Durango in the year 1822.) Rim dentilated. Edge  Silver and copper. Size 34.

Guadalaxara.

8. *Obverse.* Bust of the Emperor in profile to right, in military dress, with mantle of ermine, scarf and Order chain. Legend: • AGUSTIN • PRIMER • EMP • CONSTITUCIONAL • DE (in cipher) ★ • (Augustine, First Constitutional Emperor of Mexico.) Beneath the bust V • MEDINA • F • (Engraver's name.) Rim serrated. *Reverse.* A tree supported by two wolves (device of the State). Legend: GUADALAXARA • EN SU VENTUROSA • PROCLAMACION the date • 1822 • at the bottom. (Guadalaxara on his auspicious [literally, with good fortune] proclamation.) Rim serrated. Edge plain. Silver. Size 39.

9. *Obverse.* The same precisely as No. 8, and from the same die. *Reverse.* Within a closed laurel wreath (?) the inscription in five lines EN SU | AUGUSTA | PROCLAMACION | LA CATEDRAL DE | GUADALAXARA | 1822 (The Cathedral authorities of Guadalaxara on his august proclamation, 1822); below all, a festoon of flowers. Rim serrated. Edge plain. Silver. Size 39.

10. *Obverse.* Same die as Nos. 8 and 9. *Reverse.* An imperial crown surrounded by rays, and below, the inscription in four lines, EL CONSULADO | NACIONAL DE | GUADALAXARA | 1822 (The National Consulate, or Civil authorities, of Guadalaxara, 1822); a festoon of flowers below, the ends supported by knobs, and the whole enclosed within a laurel wreath. Rim serrated. Edge plain. Silver. Size 39.

1 As will be seen from the engraving, the leaves in this wreath suggest oak leaves, but the berries do not resemble acorns; the leaves of all these wreaths are conventionalized, so that what we have called laurel may have been intended for olive in some cases, and vice versa.



MEXICAN IMPERIAL COINAGE.

PLATE II.

20

21

11. *Obverse.* Bust in profile to right, in military costume, with mantle of ermine, scarf and Order chain. Legend: AUGUSTIN I · DIV · PROV · UNAN · FERVENTIQ · VOTO IMP · M · 1822 · (Augustine I, by Divine Providence, and the unanimous and fervent desire [of the people] Emperor of Mexico, 1822); beneath the bust MEDINA F · Rim plain. *Reverse.* At the top an imperial crown, below which are a sceptre and a *macana* (the ancient Aztec war-club) crossed, overlying a branch of laurel and palm, also crossed; in field below VIRTUTE | NON | SANGUINE (By virtue, not by carnage); at the bottom a leaf ornament. Legend: GUADALAX · ACADEM · LUBENTI ANIMO PRIMO ANAHUAC · PARENT · (which may be freely rendered, The Academy of Guadalajara to the chief ruler [literally the first father] of Anahuac, the ancient Aztec name of Mexico, with willing mind.) · Rim plain. Edge plain. Slightly elliptical. Silver and copper gilt. Size 38 x 40.

Guanajuato.


12. *Obverse.* Busts of Augustine and Anna, jugata, in profile to right, the Emperor in military dress, with Order band and mantle; beneath the busts in a line curving upward, AUGUSTIN · I · V · ANA · MARIA · Legend: LA · N · Y · L · C · DE · GUANAJUATO · PROCLAMANDO · A · SUS · AUGUSTOS · EMPERADORES · (which we may perhaps read, The noble and loyal city [*noble y leal ciudad*] of Guanajuato in proclamation of their August Imperial Rulers, Augustine and Anna); the whole surrounded by an ornamental border of double lines and small circles. *Reverse.* The figure of the Virgin (?) holding a cross and palm in her left and a chalice (?) in her right hand, in a crowned and ornamental shield adorned with foliated ornaments at the top and sides,

1 By Academy may perhaps be meant (though no ecclesiastical emblem of the Roman Church appears on the piece), the "College" or Chapter of clergy attached to the Cathedral, or more probably the "Seminary" for training postulants or candidates for Holy Orders in this ancient Episcopal seat. We should therefore have, if this theory be correct, the people, the Episco-


pate, the civic authorities, and the clergy generally of this city issuing these four congratulatory medals on the accession of the Emperor. The motto on the reverse may imply instead of "by carnage"—literally, by blood,—that he was made Emperor because of his virtues, rather than from any "divine right of the blood royal."

and two palm branches crossed below and tied with ribbons, the whole resting on a horizontal bar, on which TRASCALLO. (Engraver.) In the field at the sides of the shield, to left AÑO and to right 1822 Legend: LES · D · O · VC · ESTE · MONU · MENTO · DE SU FIDELIDAD (we read this, The authorities of Guanajuato issue this monument or token of their loyalty);' surrounded by an ornamental border, same as obverse. Edge plain. Silver and copper. Size 36.

Guatemala.

13. *Obverse.* Head to left in profile. Legend: AGUSTIN I · EMPERAD · DE MEXICO · *Reverse.* At top, the arms of Guatemala in a small elliptical shield with palm branches crossed beneath; below, within an open olive wreath the inscription in four lines, 26 DE (in cipher) DIC · | DE 1822 · | 2^a DE LA | INDEP · Legend: GUAT · EN LA PROCLAM · DE SU 1^a EMP · (Guatemala in proclamation of its first Emperor, Dec. 26, 1822, second year of independence.) Border corded. Edge  Silver. Size 20.

Leon de Nicaragua.

14. *Obverse.* Head in profile to left. Legend: AGUST · I · EMP · DE MEXICO the date · 1822 · at bottom. Border corded. *Reverse.* Arms of Leon de Nicaragua in an elliptical shield ornamented with roses festooned from above. Legend: PROCLAM · EN LEON DE NICAR · A · 2 · DE LA INDEP · ✱ (Proclaimed in Leon de Nicaragua, second year of independence.) Border corded. Edge  Silver. Size 21.

Oajaca.

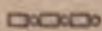
15. *Obverse.* Draped bust of Augustine to right in profile. Beneath the shoulder *F Gordillo* (Engraver.) Legend: · A · AGUSTIN I · EMPERADOR CONSTI- TUCIONAL DE (in cipher) MEII · (To Augustine I, Constitutional Emperor of

¹ The abbreviations may stand for various words, we do not find it mentioned that Guanajuato was a See but A, O (*Arzobispo* i. e. Bishop), V (i. e. and) C probably city, yet it was the Capital of the most populous State indicate the authorities — Dignitaries, Bishop (though in Mexico,) and Clergy, or perhaps, citizens.



MEXICAN IMPERIAL COINAGE.
PLATE III.



Mexico.) A double-lined circle separates the legend from the border, which is ornamented with scallops, having an outer row of double lines radiating from the centre. *Reverse.* In the field the inscription in five lines: LO JURO EL 8 | DE DICIEMBRE | DEL AÑO 1822 • LA | M • N • C • | DE OAJACA • (The very noble city [*muy noble ciudad*] of Oajaca swore allegiance to him Dec. 8 of the year 1822): a floreated ornament above and below. Border exactly the same as on obverse. Edge  Silver. Size 28.

16. *Obverse.* Draped bust of the Emperor in profile to right. On shoulder, *F Gordillo* Legend: • A • AGUSTIN 1^o EMPERA^{OR} CONSTITUCIONAL DE (in cipher) MEJII (To Augustine I, Constitutional Emperor of Mexico.) *Reverse.* In field in four lines LO JURO | EN EL AÑO D 1822 | LA M • N • C • | DE OAJACA (Same meaning as on 15, but month omitted): a floreated ornament above and below the inscription. Rims and edge plain. Silver. Size 38.

Queretaro.

17. *Obverse.* Draped busts of Augustine and Anna jugata, in profile to right; on truncation of the Emperor, *Gordillo* Legend: EN LA PROCLAM • DE AGUST • PRIM EMP • DE MEX • Y DE (all the DE's in cipher) ANA MAR • SU ESPO^A. (In proclamation of Augustine, first Emperor of Mexico and of Anna Maria, his wife.) *Reverse.* An ornamented elliptical shield, surmounted by the Mexican eagle, imperially crowned; the shield is divided per fess (*i. e.* by a horizontal line): in chief, or the upper half, is the rising sun, and above it a cross; in base, or the lower half, per pale (*i. e.* divided perpendicularly) dexter, a tree; sinister, a horseman with sword uplifted is riding toward the right; two flags appear at each side of the shield; below it, to left a cannon is lying on the ground, and to right, a quiver full of arrows; to left of these AÑO and to the right 1822 Legend: QUERETARO FIEL Y AGRADECIDA (Gueretaro, faithful and loyal—literally acknowledging.) In exergue *F Gordillo f.* Rims and edge plain. Silver and copper. Size 40.

Quesaltenango.

18. *Obverse.* Head in profile to left. Legend: AGUSTIN I • EMPERAD • DE • MEXICO • Border corded. *Reverse.* An elliptical shield with the arms of Quesaltenango; a branch of palm to left, and of laurel to right, the stems crossed below. Legend: PROCLAMADO EN QUESALT • A • DE 1822 • ✱ (Proclaimed in Quesaltenango, in the year 1822.) Border corded. Edge □□□□ Silver. Size 21.

Vera Cruz.

19. *Obverse.* The Mexican eagle on the nopal, imperially crowned. Legend: LA CIUDAD DE VERA CRUZ (The city of Vera Cruz): at the right of the shrub *Gordillo f.* All surrounded by an ornate embattled border. *Reverse.* In the field an inscription in six lines: PROCLAMA | POR EMPERADOR | CONSTITUCIONAL | DE MEJICO | AL S • D^{te} AG^{to} I • | AÑO DE (in cipher) • 1822 (Proclaimed as Señor Don Augustine I, Constitutional Emperor of Mexico, in the year 1822); a floreated ornament above the inscription. Border as on the obverse. Edge plain. Silver. Size 28.

20. *Obverse.* Nude bust in profile to right; on truncation of shoulder *F Gordillo* About his neck a ribbon suspending a cross. Legend: AUGUST • MEX • I • IMPERATOR • CONSTITUT • (Augustine I, Constitutional Emperor.) *Reverse.* An ornamental shield upon a bracket; the shield divided per fess (horizontally); in the chief, or upper half, a castle with three towers, the centre one surmounted by a cross (arms of Vera Cruz); in the base, or lower half, the pillars of Hercules with ribbons and motto as usual; the border is charged with thirteen six-pointed stars; each side of the shield is adorned with a sun-flower, the stalks suspended from the top of the shield and entwined with ribbons. Legend: NOV • VERA CRUZ • PROCLAM • AN • 1822 (New Vera Cruz proclaims [him] in the year 1822.) The reverse of this medal is

from the same die as that used for a Proclamation medal of Charles IV, 1789, the alteration in date being badly executed. Rims and edge plain. Silver. Size 41.

Zacatecas.

21. *Obverse.* The Mexican eagle in an ornamental and conventionalized shield, surmounted by an imperial crown; a sword and sceptre crossed behind, and at each side a branch of laurel. *Legend:* A AGUSTIN 1° EMPERADOR CONSTITUCIONAL DE MEXICO (To Augustine, First Constitutional Emperor of Mexico.) *Reverse.* Within a laurel wreath an inscription in six lines, above which is an eight-pointed star, PROCLAMADO | EN LA M. N. VI. ZACAT^c | POR SU AYUNTAMIENTO | COMERCIO Y MINERIA | A 26 DE DIBRE. | DE 1822. (Proclaimed in the very noble city of Zacatecas by the Magistrates, Merchants and Miners, 26 Dec., 1822, reading the letters before ZACAT^c as a cipher of VIL [Villa], though possibly they are meant for Y L[*cal*], *i. e.*, and loyal.) A mark above the month, indicating the omission of the letters needed to complete the word *Diciembre*. Rims and edge plain. Silver and copper. Size 32.

1823. *Mexico.*

22. *Obverse.* Nude bust in profile to right; on truncation of shoulder *F. Gordillo*. Around the neck is a narrow ribbon suspending a decoration (probably the cross of the Order of the Eagle). *Legend:* AUGUST • MEX • 1 • IMPERATOR • CONSTITUT • (Augustine, First Constitutional Emperor of Mexico.) *Reverse.* In the field at the top a radiant star or sunburst, and below it an inscription of six lines, PROTO MEDICATUS | EJUS QUE SODALES | OBLATAM JAM • FIDEM | EXIGUO HOC MUNERE | DENUO TESTANTUR • 1823 • (The chief of the Medical Staff and his associates again testify by this small [or trifling] gift, their loyalty, already tendered.) Rims and edge plain. Silver and copper. Size 39.

23. *Obverse.* Bust of the Emperor in profile to right, in military dress, with mantle of ermine, scarf and Order chain. Beneath the bust *F. Guerrero f.* Legend: AGUSTIN PRIMERO · EMPERADOR POR LA DIVINA PROVIDENCIA · (Augustine First, Emperor by Divine Providence.) *Reverse.* On a rock surrounded by water, a nopal of *eight* leaves, upon which stands the Mexican eagle imperially crowned; to left a branch of laurel, and to right a branch of palm, the stems crossed below. Legend: EN SU SOLEMNE PROCLAMACION LA CIUDAD DE (in cipher) MEXICO (The City of Mexico on his solemn proclamation.) Rims plain. Edge lettered (DIOS) PROTEIE AL ······ IMPERIO MEXICANO ······ (God protect the Mexican Empire.) Gold, silver and copper. Size 39.

24. *Obverse.* An ornamental elliptical shield with an inscription in five lines in script, *Agustin | Primer Emp. | Constitucion | Jurado por | Mexico* On the border of the shield at the base, curving upward around the inscription, (see cut) A 24 DE ENERO DE 1823. (Augustine, First Constitutional Emperor, oath of allegiance taken by Mexico, January 24, 1823.) A branch of laurel at the side of the shield to left, and a branch of palm to right; the whole surrounded by a circle of small pellets. *Reverse.* The Mexican imperial eagle standing upon an arrow from which is draped a small banner, on which appears the inscription in three lines, in script, *La Patria | lo Eleva al | Trono* (His fatherland has raised him to the throne.) At bottom, *F. Guerrero* A circle of small pellets surrounds the field. Rims plain. Edge lettered, SU NORTE ES LA LEI. (His guiding star is the law.) Silver and copper. Size 34.

25. *Obverse.* Draped busts of Augustine and Anna (*jugata*) in profile to right; the head of the Emperor is laureated, and that of the Empress is adorned with a coronet. On truncation of the Emperor's shoulder *F. Gordillo* Legend; AGUSTIN Y ANNA EN SU FELIZ EXALTACION AL TRONO YMPERIAL DE (in



MEXICAN IMPERIAL COINAGE.

PLATE IV.

20

cipher) MEXI^o (Augustine and Anna, on their happy exaltation to the imperial throne of Mexico.) At bottom, A 1823 *Reverse*. At the top the All-seeing eye, emitting rays which nearly cover the field. In the lower part of the field is an altar; upon the altar a cushion upon which rests an imperial crown, with a sword and sceptre in front. On the front of the altar is the inscription in five lines, AL LIBERTADOR DE LA PATRIA | AL FUNDADOR DEL YMPERIO | AL INVICTO AGUSTIN I^o | EN MONUMENTO DE LEALTAD | EL CONSEJO DE ESTADO (The Council of State to the Liberator of his country, to the founder of the Empire, to the invincible Augustine I, as a monument of their loyalty.) The DE in the *first* and *fourth* lines in cipher. In exergue, F. Gordillo. *f* Rims and edge plain. Silver, copper and copper silvered. Size 45.

Villa Gutierrez del Aguila.

26. *Obverse*. In the field is a crown surrounded by rays, and below it a sword and sceptre crossed. Legend: A AGUSTIN I EMPERADOR CONSTITUCIONAL DE MEXICO. (Translated above.) *Reverse*. A closed laurel wreath; the stems tied with ribbon. Inscription in six lines, a star at top, PROCLAMADO | EN LA VILLA DE | VILLA GUTIEREZ | DEL AGUYLA * EL | 2 DE FEBRERO | DE 1823 (Proclaimed in the city, etc., February 2, 1823.) Silver. Size 31.


It will be observed that the reverses of Nos. 1 and 2 represent the eagle as devouring a serpent, after which it appears not again in the entire series. It is difficult to understand why it should have been so studiously omitted; it could scarcely be the result of accident or carelessness of the engravers. The device of the eagle on a nopal, holding the serpent in his beak, alludes to a well-known event in the early wanderings of the Aztecs; from its association with Mexican history it was so familiar to the people as the peculiar national emblem, that it is impossible to suggest a satisfactory reason for its omission. The Aztecs regarded the eagle holding the serpent as a good

omen; their successors may well have believed that the fortunes of the Emperor fell with the serpent when it dropped from the eagle's beak.

COINS.

The coins of Iturbide are not rare. They were all struck in the City of Mexico (as shown by the mint-mark $\text{\$}$) in the years 1822 and 1823; and consist of the gold Onza, or Ounce; the silver Peso, or dollar; the Peseta, or quarter of a dollar; the Real, or eighth of a dollar; and the Medio-Real, or sixteenth of a dollar. No other denominations in the above metals are known to me; and there appears to have been no copper coinage whatever. Of the gold Onza I know of but one type for each year, with no varieties; of the silver Peso there are several marked varieties, six of which are described below as being those most noticeable; of the smaller denominations many varieties are known, but as they are only slight die variations, I have described but one of each year.

1822.

1. *Onza*, or Ounce. *Obverse*. Nude bust of Iturbide in profile to right, the head small, the neck long, the point of bust nearly touching the last letter of the legend. Below the bust, $\text{\$}$ 1822. Legend: (beginning to left at bottom) AUGUSTINUS • DEI • PROVIDENTIA (Augustine by Divine providence.) *Reverse*. An eagle imperially crowned, and with wings extended, is standing upon a nopal plant of five leaves to which various Aztec weapons are attached.¹ The left leg of the eagle only is shown. Legend: (beginning at top to right) MEX • I • IMPERATOR • CONSTITUT • 8 • S • J • M • (First constitutional Emperor of Mexico, and value, 8 Scudos; J. M. initials of engraver.) Rims serrated. Edge  Gold. Size 37.

¹ These consist of the peculiar war clubs or *macanas* used by the nobles, a bow, and three quivers filled with arrows. See cut.



COINS OF AUGUSTINE.


MEXICAN IMPERIAL COINAGE.


PLATE V.

77

78

79


2. *Peso*, or Dollar. *Obverse*. Nude bust in profile to right, much like No. 1, but it does not so nearly fill the field. Beneath the bust, M 1822. Legend: (beginning to left at bottom) AUGUST DEI PROV. *Reverse*. An imperially crowned eagle, with wings extended standing on a nopal of *five* leaves; only the *left* leg of the eagle is shown. Legend: (beginning to right at top) MEX 1 IMPERATOR CONSTITUT 8 R 1 M (The legends have been translated above; 8 R. for Eight Reales; 1. M. probably the initials of the engraver or the mint master.) Rims dentilated. Edge  Silver. Size 39.


3. *Peso*, or Dollar. *Obverse*. Nude bust in profile, as last, but the head is much larger; the Emperor is shown with double chin, and with light side whiskers. Legend and date as last. *Reverse*. An eagle, much larger than the preceding, with wings extended, and imperially crowned, stands upon a nopal of *nine* leaves which is rooted upon a rock surrounded by water. Legend: (beginning to right at top) MEX 1 IMPERATOR CONSTITUT 8 R 1 M (Translation above.) Rims dentilated. Edge  Silver. Size 39.


In this example and all those which follow (except the gold Onza of 1823) *both* legs of the eagle are shown, the poise being on the left leg and the eagle's head is invariably turned to the *right*. In Nos. 1 and 2 the head is turned to the *left*. To avoid repetition it may also be stated that in all which follow, the nopal plant is always represented as growing upon a rock surrounded by water.


4. *Peso*, or Dollar. *Obverse*. Bust in profile as preceding, the head not so large, and the chin not so double; the whiskers are omitted and the point of the bust nearly touches the last letter of the legend; mint-mark and


¹ The cut used for illustrating this piece is from *Fourdrest*. It will be noticed that the head of the eagle on rev. is adorned with a *plume* instead of the imperial crown, this is evidently an error of the engraver, but it was not deemed necessary to have the side recut.

date as above. Legend: (beginning to left at bottom) AUGUSTINUS DEI PROVIDENTIA *Reverse*. Imperially crowned eagle very similar to No. 3, but smaller; the nopal has but *eight* leaves. Legend: Same precisely as No. 3 except in the form of the letters. Rims serrated. Edge  Silver. Size 39.

5. *Peso*, or Dollar. *Obverse*. Bust to right, as last, the head somewhat larger, the base of the bust nearly touching the last figure of the date. Legend and date same as No. 4. *Reverse*. Eagle almost exactly the same as No. 4, the nopal having *nine* leaves. Legend: (beginning to *left* at bottom) MEX 1 IMPERATOR CONSTITUT; at bottom, 8 R J M (J. M. engraver's initials.) Rims serrated. Edge  Silver. Size 40.

6. *Peso*, or Dollar. *Obverse*. Bust to right in profile, the head not quite so large as preceding; the nose slightly turned up, and the decollation forms a serpentine line. Legend and date same as last. *Reverse*. Almost exactly the same as No. 5, but from a different die. Rims dentilated. Edge  Silver. Size 39.

7. *Peseta*, or Quarter of a Dollar. *Obverse*. Bust in profile to right, light side whiskers. Legend and date as on No. 5. *Reverse*. Eagle standing on nopal of *nine* leaves, same as No. 5, but differently arranged. Legend precisely same as No. 5, at bottom 2 R 1 M. Rims dentilated. Edge  Silver. Size 27.

8. *Real*, or Eighth of a Dollar. *Obverse*. Bust in profile to right without whiskers, the decollation forming a serpentine line; date and legend same as last. *Reverse*. Same as the preceding except that the nopal has *ten* leaves. Legend, same; at bottom, 1 R J M (One Real, etc.) Rims dentilated. Edge  Silver. Size 20.


9. *Medio Real*, or Sixteenth of a Dollar. *Obverse*. Bust in profile to right, as the last, but the face has side-whiskers. Legend and date also




MEXICAN IMPERIAL COINAGE.


PLATE VI.



the same. *Reverse*. Same as No. 9, except that the nopal has *nine* leaves, and at bottom only J M without indication of value. Rims dentilated. Edge  Silver. Size 17.

1823.

10. *Onza*, or Ounce. *Obverse*. Nude bust of the Emperor to right in profile, with side-whiskers; the decollation forms a serpentine line. Below the bust 1823 Legend: AUGUSTINUS DEI PROVIDENTIA *Reverse*. An imperially crowned eagle within an ornamented elliptical shield, at the base of which is a trophy of Aztec weapons, — a spear, *macana* and a quiver of arrows, showing on each side; the point of the shield covers an unstrung bow; he stands upon a nopal of *eleven* leaves, rooted upon a rock, only the *right* leg of the eagle being visible. Legend: (beginning to right at top) MEX I IMPERATOR CONSTITUT 8 S J M (The legends, etc., have been explained above.) Rims serrated. Edge  Gold. Size 37.

11. *Peso*, or Dollar. *Obverse*. Almost exactly the same as No. 6, except the date (1823), and the rim which is serrated. *Reverse*. So nearly the same as reverse of No. 6 that it might almost be from the same die. Rim dentilated. Edge  Silver. Size 39.

12. *Peseta*, or Quarter of a Dollar. With the exception of the date (1823), the same description as that of No. 7 applies, and no further details are necessary. Silver. Size 27.

13. *Real*, or Eighth of a Dollar. Of this piece with date 1823, I have never seen a specimen; I place it here on the authority of Mr. George S. Skilton, who mentions it as *very rare*. Silver. Size 20.

14. *Medio Real*, or Sixteenth of a Dollar. Both obverse and reverse of this piece are so nearly identical with No. 9 as to need no further mention; the same description will apply. Silver. Size 17.

There are probably several varieties of each of the denominations in silver. Of the Peso, the Fonrobert Catalogue describes *three* varieties of No. 2, *two* of No. 3, *four* of No. 4, *one* only of No. 5, and *three* of No. 11. Of these only one very slight variety is found on an *obverse* (No. 2) ; the remainder, being confined to the *reverses*, are such as lead to the belief that the latter were used interchangeably with the different obverses. An inspection of the plates will show *four* of the large eagle varieties of reverses.

Mr. Skilton, in his article in *Numisma*, mentions a number of varieties in all denominations, but makes no attempt to distinguish them. As to rarity, perhaps No. 6 may be regarded as most difficult to obtain ; except as to *date* it closely resembles No. 11. I have only seen a single specimen.





MEXICAN IMPERIAL COINAGE.

THE SECOND EMPIRE.

MAXIMILIAN OF AUSTRIA, 1864-1867.



MORE than forty years elapsed after the fall of Augustine before a second attempt was made to establish Imperialism in Mexico. For this the civil war in the United States furnished the opportunity. Benito Juarez who had become President in 1858, had at last been able, after many vicissitudes, to establish himself at the capital. His hostility to the Church was so great that in 1859 he had issued a decree at Vera Cruz, practically confiscating all Church property. This was soon followed by another decree, suspending payment on all foreign debts for two years.

As a consequence of this decree, diplomatic relations with the creditor nations were at once severed; and at the instance of Napoleon III a convention was held at London on the 31st of October, 1861. The representatives of England, France and Spain (the three Governments most interested), finally concluded a treaty providing for the sending of naval and military forces to Mexico, to seize and hold the ports of entry on the Gulf coast, the revenues from which were to be appropriated to the payment of the foreign

debt of Mexico. "No territory was to be appropriated, nor were the rights of the people to choose their own form of government to be interfered with." In accordance with this arrangement the forces of the three Governments were duly equipped and sent forward, arriving at Vera Cruz in December, 1861.

The allied armies were placed under the command of the Spanish General Prim, and preparations were promptly made to carry out the scheme; but at a preliminary convention held at Soledad, near Vera Cruz, in February, 1862, it was soon discovered that the projects of the allied powers were so much at variance that an agreement was impossible. The English and Spanish Commissioners immediately withdrew from the undertaking; the "Joint Commission" was dissolved, and as a consequence the French army was left to carry out alone the plans of the Emperor Napoleon III.

What these plans were soon became manifest; heavy reinforcements arrived from France, and united with an army of Mexican monarchists. A movement against the capital was at once begun. These forces were badly defeated before the gates of Puebla on the 5th of May, and compelled to retire to Orizaba to await reinforcements from France. These arrived the following September and raised the invading force to about 12,000 men, who were placed under the command of General Forey, and the advance against the capital was immediately resumed.

"Circumstances seemed especially favorable for the establishment of an Empire in Mexico." "The United States were engaged in civil war, and the success of the Confederate States seemed imminent. When the Confederacy was firmly established, it was to be the ally of France and the Mexican Empire as against the attempts of the United States to enforce the 'Monroe Doctrine,' which was designed to prevent the establishment of European colonies or other political systems of Europe in the Western Hemisphere."

This was a most promising scheme certainly ; nevertheless one important factor in the calculation (the possible success of the United States) appears to have been entirely overlooked. Yet this is what happened ; the Confederacy collapsed at Appomattox in April, 1865 ; and the protests of the United States, which had been persistently urged against the unwarranted interference in the political affairs of this continent, but which had been hitherto utterly ignored, now assumed a power no longer to be resisted.

The approach of peace had freed from other duties an army of at least 100,000 men, armed and equipped and ready for any service. An army corps under Sheridan was sent to the Rio Grande. This was a most weighty argument and called for a prompt response to the demand of the United States that France should desist from the attempt to establish any system of European government upon this Continent. War would have promptly followed a refusal. France perforce submitted, and the French army was to be immediately withdrawn. In March, 1867, the last of the French troops embarked for home. Napoleon III had treacherously broken every pledge, and Maximilian, who had been selected as the Emperor of Mexico, cheated at every turn, was abandoned to his fate, powerless to advance or retreat, and entirely at the mercy of his Republican foes.

The story of Maximilian and his Mexican Empire, has been often told, and it is not the purpose to repeat it here ; any reference, therefore, to the events of the period, save such as may be suggested by a study of the medals, lies beyond the scope of this paper and will not be considered.

In arranging the matter pertaining to the series of Medals and Coins of the Second Empire, it has been found convenient to divide the subject into

¹ Such historical events as are recited in this paper are mainly from an article styled "Maximilian" by Arthur Howard Nott, commenced in the *American Magazine* for April, 1888. (A brief and concise history of the Empire, about 20 pp.)

three parts, viz: "Medals of the French Intervention," "Medals and Coins of Maximilian," and "Medals of the Republic." The pieces described are mainly from my own collection; the exceptions will be noted.

The terms, sizes, etc., are the same as those used in describing the series pertaining to the First Empire.

THE FRENCH INTERVENTION.

NAPOLEON III, 1862-1863.

The medals comprised in this division, while not strictly belonging to the Second Empire series, as under Maximilian, are yet germane to the subject, in the sense that had there been no Intervention, there would have been no Empire. They were forerunners, and bear upon their reverses the names of battles fought by the French army and their Mexican allies, against the forces of the Republic during their progress from the coast to the Capital. It seems to me, therefore, that any paper dealing with the medallic memorials of the Second Empire, would be very incomplete if those relating to the Intervention period should be omitted. They are all War Medals, of various sizes, and have for obverses the head of Napoleon III, laureated and in profile to left, the borders adorned with a heavy closed wreath of laurel, bound with ribbons (crossed) at top, bottom and sides; the legends are the same on all. The reverses also are alike in legends and inscriptions, with borders the same as on the obverses; all are provided with eyes and rings for ribbons, which are of white silk of suitable widths, on which the Mexican eagle on a cross of red and green is embroidered. The edges of all are plain. Differences in punctuation and other particulars will be noted.

1. *Obverse.* Laureated head of the Emperor in profile to left, with moustache and bearded chin. Beneath the head, BARRE (the name of the engraver). Legend: his name and title — NAPOLEON III at the left and



MEXICAN IMPERIAL COINAGE.

PLATE VII.

EMPEREUR at the right. A heavy, closed laurel wreath, bound with ribbons (crossed) at top, bottom and sides, forms the border. *Reverse.* Inscription in five lines, CUMBRES | CERRO · BORREGO | SAN · LORENZO | PUEBLA | MEXICO [These as explained above, are the names of battles.] A small anchor below. Legend: above, EXPEDITION DU MEXIQUE and below, * 1862 · 1863 *. Border same as on obverse. A lined circle separates the legend from the field. The wreathed border is in low relief, on both sides. Silver. Size 31.

2. *Obverse.* Nearly the same as No. 1, but the head much larger; the point of the beard nearly touches the first stroke of A in the legend. Beneath the head E. FALOT (the name of the engraver) curving to truncation. *Reverse.* Legend and inscription same as No. 1, except that the letters of the inscription are smaller, and the third line is not punctuated. There is no anchor below the inscription, and a double-line hyphen separates the dates. The wreath borders of this and all that follow are in much higher relief than those of No. 1. Silver. Size 31.

3. *Obverse.* Much like No. 2 except that the head is somewhat smaller, and the point of the beard is nearly on a line with the first stroke of N in the legend. Beneath the head E · F. (initials of engraver). *Reverse.* Same as No. 2 except that the inscription is without punctuation, and the hyphen between the dates is a thin line. Silver. Size 31.

4. *Obverse.* Same nearly as No. 3, but smaller. Beneath the head, E. F. *Reverse.* Very similar to No. 3 except the second line of the inscription, which is punctuated CERRO-BORREGO (Fonrobert catalogue, No. 6679.) Silver. Size 24.

5. *Obverse.* Nearly the same as No. 3, but much smaller, and the point of the beard is about on a line with the first stroke of A in the legend. Beneath the head E. F. *Reverse.* About the same as No. 3, except that the inscription is punctuated as in No. 2. Silver. Size 18.

6. *Obverse.* The head almost exactly like No. 1, the point of the beard somewhat in advance of the first letter in the legend. Beneath the head SACRISTAIN · F · (the engraver's name). *Reverse.* Similar to No. 3, but the inscription is punctuated as in No. 1, and the figures of the date are smaller. Silver. Size 31.

7. *Obverse.* Very much like No. 3, but without name or initials beneath the head. *Reverse.* Almost exactly the same as No. 3, but the figures of the date are larger. Silver. Size 31.

8. *Obverse.* Design and legend same as last, except that the point of the throat nearly touches the first stroke of N in the legend. *Reverse.* Same also, except the second line of the inscription, which reads CERRO · BORREG Silver. Size 15.

9. *Obverse.* Nearly the same as the last, but smaller; the point of the beard nearly on a line with the first stroke of N in the legend. *Reverse.* Legend and inscription as the preceding, but the inscription is in *six* lines CUMBRES | CERRO | BORREGO | SAN LORENZO | PUEBLA | MEXICO and there are no stars at the sides, nor any punctuation between the dates. Silver. Size 8.

The foregoing are all of this class of medals of which I have any knowledge; there are doubtless other varieties, possibly some in other metals; I know of them only in silver.

The places named on the above described medals refer, of course, to engagements between the French and Mexican armies in their progress toward the capital, — the most important in their results being those of San Lorenzo and Puebla. The battle of San Lorenzo was fought on the 8th of May, 1863; the result was the defeat of a Mexican force under General Comonfort, who was hastening to the relief of Puebla, which had been besieged by the French under General Forey from the 18th of March. The failure of the expedition



MEDALS OF MAXIMILIAN.

MEXICAN IMPERIAL COINAGE

PLATE VIII.

sizes, and present us with examples of the work of artists on both sides of the Atlantic.

Among them are to be found those commemorating the meeting of the Notables at the city of Mexico, and of the acceptance of the throne and the coronation at Miramar. There are also medals issued as awards for military and civic merit, for the encouragement of the arts and sciences, and for proficiency in school exercises; others are of a religious and personal character, and finally there are the mortuary memorials of the closing tragedy at Queretaro on the 19th of June, 1867; these last, let us hope, will serve as a warning to all Old World potentates, that Imperialism can never be tolerated on this side of the Atlantic.

The rims and edges of all are plain unless otherwise described.

1. *Obverse.* Imaginary head of Maximilian in profile to left, with light moustache and side whiskers, the hair straight and combed down over the ears. Legend: To left, MAXIMILIANO and to right, DE AUSTRIA all surrounded by a border of small pellets. *Reverse.* Legend: JUNTA DE LOS NOTABLES [Assembly of Notables.] In the field, in three lines MEXICO | 6 DE JULIO | 1863 a rosette below the date.¹ A border of small pellets as on obverse. Copper. Size 21.

2. *Obverse.* The heads of Maximilian and Carlotta in profile to left, the Emperor with moustache, and heavily bearded. Beneath the truncation of the Emperor J. WURDEN. (the engraver's name); at the bottom, a five-pointed star. Legend: their names and titles—CHARLOTTE IMPÉRATRICE, MAXIMILIEN EMPEREUR. *Reverse.* An open wreath of oak at the left and laurel at the right, the stems crossed and tied with ribbon. In the field the inscription in eight lines * | APPELÉS | PAR LE | VŒU DU PEUPLE | À FAIRE LE BONHEUR | DU MEXIQUE | * | À MIRAMAR | LE 10 AVRIL | 1864. [Summoned

¹ The date on the reverse, 6 July, 1863, is commemorative of the meeting at which a committee was appointed to journey to Miramar, and there tender the Imperial crown to the Archduke Maximilian of Austria.



MEXICAN IMPERIAL COINAGE
 PLATE IX.

W. & A. G. B. Co.
 100 N. 3rd St.
 Phila. Pa.

20

by the prayers of the people to make Mexico happy.] Fonrobert catalogue, No. 6697. Copper. Size 68.

The numbers following, from No. 3 to No. 13 both inclusive, are supplied with eye and ring for ribbon, unless otherwise stated. All have the head of Maximilian in profile for obverse, and wreath with inscription for reverse.

3. *Obverse.* Head of Maximilian in profile to right, with heavy pointed beard and moustache. Beneath the head E. FALOT (the name of the engraver). Legend: MAXIMILIANO EMPERADOR. *Reverse.* Within a closed laurel wreath the inscription in three lines AL | MERITO | MILITAR [For military merit.] Silver and copper. Size 34.

4. *Obverse.* Head to left in profile, with moustache and flowing beard. Beneath the head STERN. F. (the engraver's name). *Reverse.* A heavy, closed laurel wreath. In the field in three lines AL | MÉRITO | MILITAR Silver and copper. Size 35.

5. *Obverse.* Head in profile to right, much like No. 3, but the neck much broader, and without name or initials beneath the head. *Reverse.* Wreath and inscription almost exactly as No. 4. Silver, copper and copper gilt. Size 35.

6. *Obverse.* Head in profile to right, much the same as No. 3, but smaller and without name or initials. *Reverse.* Within a heavy, closed laurel wreath, in three lines, AL | MERITO | MILITAR with eye for ring. Silver. Size 16.

7. *Obverse.* The same almost exactly as last, the beard more pointed. *Reverse.* About the same also, except the wreath, which is not nearly so heavy as in No. 6. Silver. Size 16.

8. *Obverse.* Very much as No. 6, but the beard more pointed. *Reverse.* Wreath and inscription same as No. 7, except that the wreath is still lighter, and the letters of the inscription smaller. Copper. Size 15.

9. *Obverse.* Design and legend about the same as No. 7, but somewhat smaller. *Reverse.* Nearly the same also, except that the wreath is heavier, and the stems at the bottom are tied with ribbon. Below the wreath s. n. g. (initials of engraver); no eye for ring. Silver and copper. Size 14.

10. *Obverse.* Head in profile to left, very much like No. 4, but better executed, and the beard rather longer. Beneath the head g. τ (engraver's initials). *Reverse.* Wreath heavy as in No. 4, but much superior in detail and execution. Silver, copper-gilt and white metal. Size 35.

11. *Obverse.* Very much the same as No. 3, but without name or initials beneath the head. *Reverse.* About the same also as No. 3, but the wreath is heavier and much finer in detail; at bottom NAVALON. G. (name of engraver). Silver and copper. Size 33.

12. *Obverse.* From the same die as the last. *Reverse.* A heavy, closed oak wreath, the stems crossed and tied with ribbons; in the field an inscription in three lines, AL | MERITO | CIVIL [For civil merit, *i. e.* as distinguished from military achievement]; and at bottom NAVALON. G. Silver and copper. Size 33.

13. *Obverse.* Very nearly the same as No. 9, but from a slightly different die. *Reverse.* Within a heavy closed laurel wreath an inscription in three lines AL | MERITO | CIVIL; and at bottom s. n. g.; without eye for ring. Silver and copper. Size 15.

14. *Obverse.* Head of Maximilian in profile to left, with moustache, and heavy, pointed beard. Beneath the head n. d (designer's initials), 1865 OCAMPO. G (name of engraver). Legend: MAXIMILIANO EMPERADOR; the whole surrounded by a border of small pellets. *Reverse.* The Virgin of Guadalupe standing within an oval of clouds, at her feet an angel; to the left, close to the border, n. d. and to the right s. g. (designer's and engraver's initials). Legend: to left, NON FECIT TALITER to right, OMNI NATIONI *** ["He hath



MEXICAN IMPERIAL COINAGE.

PLATE X.

not dealt so with any nation." Psalter cxlvii : 20, Vulgate]; a border of small pellets as on obverse. Silver and copper. Size 28.

15. *Obverse.* Heads of Maximilian and Carlotta, jugata, in profile to left, the Emperor's head about the same as in No. 14. Beneath the heads, to the left, NAVALON D. to the right, OCAMPO G. ; between the names is the date 1865. Legend : MAXIMILIANO Y CARLOTA EMPERADORES. A border of very small pellets surrounds all. *Reverse.* The Virgin of Guadalupe as in No. 14 ; at the bottom A. SPIRITU. G (the engraver's name). Legend : the same as No. 14, but there are only two stars at the end. Silver and copper. Size 33.

16. *Obverse.* Very similar to the last, but the top of Maximilian's head is not so flat, and the letters of the legend, and date 1866, are larger. *Reverse.* Exactly the same as No. 15 and apparently from the same die. Silver and copper. Size 33.

17. *Obverse.* Bust of Maximilian nearly facing, but turned slightly to the right, with moustache and full beard ; that on the chin being divided and flowing to right and left. He is in military costume, with mantle of ermine, scarf, and collar of the Golden Fleece ; three decorations adorn the left breast, and an epaulet appears upon the left shoulder. Legend : to left, MAX KAISER and to right, VON MEXICO. A border of small pellets surrounds all. *Reverse.* Bust of Carlotta crowned, and facing three-quarters to left, with mantle of ermine ; the hair in ringlets falling over the shoulders. Legend : to left, CHARLOTTE KAISERIN and to right, VON MEXICO. No engraver's name or initials. A border of small pellets as on obverse. White metal. Size 33.¹

18. *Obverse.* Head of the Emperor to the right, very much as in No. 11, except that the point of the beard is divided. Beneath the head, NAVALON. D. OCAMPO. G. Legend : MAXIMILIANO EMPERADOR DE MEXICO. *Reverse.* A handsome wreath of laurel and oak, the stems crossed at bottom and tied

¹ There is nothing on the piece to show the origin of the Emperor of Mexico, Charlotte, Empress), may perhaps indicate that it was struck in Vienna.

with ribbon. In the field the inscription in five lines AL | MERITO | CIENTIFICO | Y | ARTISTICO [For scientific and artistic merit.] Silver and copper. Size 46.

19. *Obverse.* From the same die as the last. *Reverse.* A wreath of laurel, the stems crossed and tied with ribbon, the ends of which are prolonged, and nearly touch the rim at bottom; the field is blank. Legend: HONOR A LA JUVENTUD ESTUDIOSA [Honor to studious youth.] Copper. Size 46.

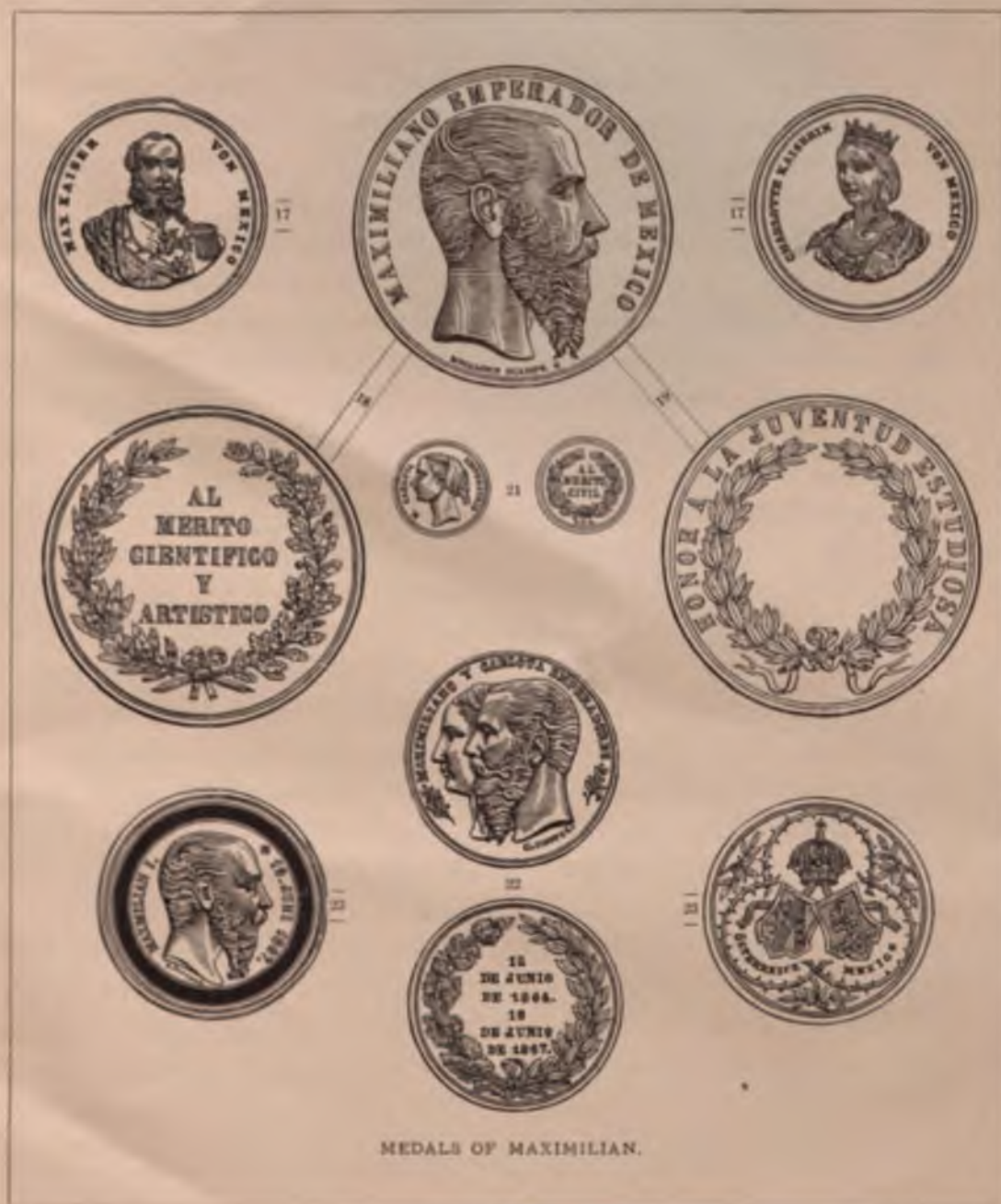
20. *Obverse.* A winged figure, seated on clouds and recording in an open book. Legend: A LA APLICACION PREMIO DE HONOR [Reward of honor for application or faithful study.] *Reverse.* In wreath, LA AUTORIDAD POLITICA DE MEXICO [*Literally*, the political authority, *i. e.* the Government of Mexico.¹] This medal was by VIVIER and designed for distribution in the Government schools. (*George S. Skilton in Numisma.*) Silver and copper. Size 37.

21. *Obverse.* Fine head of Carlotta in profile to the left, the hair curiously arranged in broad bands. Legend: to left M. CARLOTA and to right, EMPERATRIZ *Reverse.* Within an oak wreath the inscription in three lines, AL | MERITO | CIVIL; below the wreath S. N. G. Silver. Size 14.

It seems not improbable that this beautiful little medal may have been intended for presentation to the recipients of the Order of San Carlos which was instituted by the Empress, to be bestowed upon ladies distinguished for their charities and other estimable qualities. It is the only medal I have seen bearing the likeness of the Empress alone. The initials show the reverse was the work of Navalon.

22. *Obverse.* Heads of the Emperor and Empress, jugata, in profile to the left, almost identical with No. 15. Beneath the head of Maximilian c. OCAMPO G. A sprig of olive at each side. Legend: MAXIMILIANO Y CARLOTA

¹ For centuries the entire control of public education in Mexico was in the hands of the clergy of the Roman Church, the ecclesiastical authority; this medal shows the assumption of control — at least nominally — by the political or civil authority, which was inaugurated by the Liberals before Maximilian went to Mexico.



MEXICAN IMPERIAL COINAGE.

PLATE XI.

EMPERADORES *Reverse.* A broad wreath of nopal leaves (?)¹ on the left and laurel on the right, the stems crossed and tied with a ribbon; on the lower curve of the ribbon C. O. G. In the field an inscription in six lines, 12 | DE JUNIO | DE 1864. | 19 | DE JUNIO | DE 1867. — the date of the arrival of the Emperor and Empress at the city of Mexico, and the execution of Maximilian at Queretaro. Silver. Size 31.

23. *Obverse.* Head of Maximilian in profile to the right, almost exactly the same as No. 11, but smaller. Beneath the head A. PITTNER. (the name of the engraver). Legend: MAXIMILIAN I. * 19. JUNI 1867. A depression two millimeters in width surrounding the legend, is filled with black enamel. *Reverse.* An imperial crown from which is suspended by ribbons, to the left, a shield bearing the arms of Austria, and to the right another with those of Mexico. Beneath the former in a curved line ÖSTERREICH [Austria], and beneath the latter MEXICO the whole surrounded by three branches of thorn in trefoil, the ends crossed. In the outer angles of the trefoil are three branches of olive. Silver and white metal. Size 33.

24. *Obverse.* Head in profile to the right, somewhat like No. 5, but much smaller, and the beard is not separated from the neck. Beneath the head A. K. (engraver's initials, A. Kleeberg), and at the bottom a rosette. Legend: MAXIMILIAN I KAISER VON MEXICO *Reverse.* A sword and sceptre crossed in saltire behind an elliptical shield, imperially crowned, bearing the arms of Mexico with border of small pellets, and supported by griffins; below is suspended the Order chain of the Eagle. Legend: above, GEB 6. JULI. 1832 [Born 6 July, 1832] and below, † 19. JUNI 1867 [Died 19 June, 1867], with eye for ring. Copper-gilt and tin. Size 24.

25. *Obverse.* Head of Maximilian in profile to the right, similar to No. 3, but the top of the head more round. Beneath the head A. KLEEGERG (the

¹ It is difficult to say what the engraver had in mind — possibly some variety of the cactus so generally associated with the Mexican arms — whether oak leaves or an indigenous tree or shrub —

name of the engraver). Legend: MAXIMILIAN I. IMPERATOR MEXICORUM [Maximilian I, Emperor of the Mexicans.] *Reverse.* A monument, on the front of which on a sword and sceptre crossed in saltire are the Mexican arms, imperially crowned and supported as in No. 24. At the side to the left is a branch of willow. At the base, to the right, Fame seated is facing left, in her right hand a trumpet; on the base to the left MAX, the letters terminating at the mouth of the trumpet. To the left of the base is a rose bush. Legend: above, NATUS 6. JULII 1832 below, † 19. JUNII 1867 (Dates of birth, etc., as on preceding). At each side is a rosette. A lined circle separates the legend from the field. White metal. Size 42.

COINS.

The coins of Maximilian, although issued from various mints during the years 1864 to 1867, are with few exceptions not plentiful, while several are of especial rarity; they consist of the Twenty Pesos in gold; the Peso, or dollar; the Fifty Centavos, or half dollar; the Ten and Five Centavos in silver; and the Centavo, or cent in copper.

As to the comparative rarity of the different issues, I feel that I cannot do better than to quote from Mr. Skilton's article in *Numisma*. Referring to the coins he says: "Of these, the gold piece is of greatest rarity." The design is the same as the dollar, but the dies were better finished, and the impressions are generally sharp and perfect. They are infinitely scarcer than any of the other coins, with one exception. Following in order of rarity we have: second, The cent struck only in 1864 at the Mexico mint: third, The half dollar struck at Mexico, 1866: fourth, The five and ten-cent pieces, struck in 1864, 1865 and 1866: fifth, The dollar, 1866 and 1867, which we

¹ The *American Journal of Numismatics* for April, 1867, contains a short article entitled "Maximilian's struck." It is currently reported . . . that there were but ninety "If this be true, their great rarity is easily Mint," in which the author referring to this piece says: accounted for.




MEDALS OF MAXIMILIAN.



COINS OF MAXIMILIAN.

have noticed from the mints of Mexico, Guanajuato and Potosi in 1866, and afterwards in Mexico only. As the Mexican dollar has always been an article of export from that country, it results that there is a Maximilian dollar of 1866 which is common, and the only very common piece treated of in this article."

There are some trifling varieties to be found among the common dollars and the small silver, but as they are unimportant only one of each denomination will be noticed.

1. *Twenty Pesos. Obverse.* Head of Maximilian, in profile to the right, with moustache and heavy, pointed beard. Beneath the head, on a bowed ribbon, NAVALON OCAMPO SPIRITU (names of designer and engravers). Legend: to the left, MAXIMILIANO and to the right, EMPERADOR. A border of small pellets. *Reverse.* On a sword and sceptre crossed in saltire, the imperially crowned arms of Mexico, in an elliptical shield, supported by griffins. The border of the shield is laurelled, and surrounded by the Order chain of the Eagle; below the shield a ribbon is suspended on which are the words EQUIDAD EN LA JUSTICIA [Equity in justice, *i. e.* in its administration?]; above all, the legend: IMPERIO MEXICANO [Mexican Empire.] In the lower left margin, 20 PESOS and opposite, at the right, 1866. A border of small pellets as on the obverse. Struck only at Mexico mint in 1886. No other mint or date known. Edge  Gold. Size 36.

The dies for this piece were evidently prepared with great care, and were highly finished, and as shown above were the work of three artists, whose names or initials appear on several of the medals; on some of these *two* are to be found in combination, but in no previous instance are *three* to be found together except Nos. 15 and 16, on which *two* names appear on the obverse and another on the reverse.

2. *Peso, or Dollar. Obverse.* Design and legend the same exactly as the preceding, with slight differences of detail. *Reverse.* The same design

and legend also, but in the lower left margin 1 PESO and opposite, at the right, 1866 $\&$; the letters and figures of the date are somewhat larger. Edge reeded as the preceding. Silver. Size 38.¹

The dies from which this piece was struck are nearly as highly finished as were those above mentioned for the gold.

3. *Peso*, or Dollar. Designs and legends on both obverse and reverse exactly the same as No. 2, but differently executed as to details. The letters on both sides are much larger, especially on the obverse, in which the legend nearly touches the effigy at three points; on the reverse the date is crowded so as nearly to touch the lower part of the design. The dies are coarsely executed and lack finish. These dollars were coined in 1866 at the mints of Guanajuato, Mexico and Potosi, and in 1867 at the Mexico mint only — those struck at the Mexico mint in 1866 being the very common variety, from which the engraving was made. Edge the same as No. 1. Silver. Size 38.

4. *Fifty Centavos*, or Half Dollar. *Obverse*. Design and legend the same precisely as No. 2, but smaller. *Reverse*. The Mexican eagle in an imperially crowned elliptical shield, a ribbon festooned on each side at the top; on the border of the shield, to the left, EQUIDAD EN and to the right, LA JUSTICIA; a five-pointed star at the bottom. Legend: at the top, IMPERIO MEXICANO; in the lower left margin, 50 CENT. and opposite, to the right 1866 ME. A border of small pellets on each side, as on the dollars. Struck only at the Mexico mint in 1866. I have never seen a specimen of any other date

¹ A curious legend concerning this dollar may be found in the *American Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. XIII, p. 86, written by the late Dr. J. E. Nagle, of Mount Joy, Pa., which gives an account of the breaking of the dies, stating that only thirty-five pieces had been struck, and that in striking the next piece (the thirty-sixth) the dies went to pieces; that a flaw appeared before the die broke, making a marked depression in the temple of the effigy; that when Maximilian was shot, a ball entered his temple at the exact spot indicated by the flaw; and that he was in his thirty-sixth year at the time of his execution.

In reference to this Mr. Skilton has this to say, "This story in all its details is not known to the numismatists of Mexico, but they do know that such a die did go to pieces after a few dollars were struck, and that subsequent dies were far inferior to it in workmanship. . . . They are recognizable from the legend on the obverse, which is in shorter letters, the surface, proof or approximately so, and the temple of the effigy much depressed."

The specimen from which the engraving was made was probably an early impression, as the indentation in the temple was not very deep, although plainly observable.

or mint. They are extremely rare. Edge the same as No. 1. Silver. Size 31.

5. *Ten Centavos. Obverse.* Within a laurel wreath in four lines, 10 | CENT | (date) | (mint mark). *Reverse.* An imperially crowned Mexican eagle, with serpent in his beak, and standing on a nopal of ten leaves, two branches of olive below. Legend: above, IMPERIO MEXICANO; I have seen specimens from the mints of Guanaxuato, Mexico and Potosi of 1864 and 1865, of Zacatecas struck in 1865, and of Mexico struck in 1866. I have not noticed any of other dates or mints, but there are doubtless others. Rims dentilated. Edge the same as No. 1. Silver. Size 18.

6. *Five Centavos. Obverse.* Same design as last, but smaller, and the four lines are 5 | CENT. | (date) | (mint mark). *Reverse.* Design and legend same as the preceding, but the details are somewhat different. I have seen specimens struck at the mints of Guanaxuato and Mexico in 1864, 1865 and 1866, and at the mints of Potosi and Zacatecas in 1865 only. Rims dentilated. Edge the same as No. 1. Silver. Size 16.

7. *One Centavo. Obverse.* Within an open laurel wreath in four lines, 1 | CENTAVO | 1864 | M *Reverse.* An imperially crowned Mexican eagle with a serpent in his beak, and standing on a nopal of eight leaves; at the bottom, two branches of olive. Legend: above, IMPERIO MEXICANO These pieces were struck only in 1864 at the Mexico mint; they are of the highest degree of rarity, and are seldom found in good condition. Rims milled. Edge the same as No. 1. Copper. Size 25.

From the foregoing it will be noticed that the imperial coinage was the product of four mints, viz.: Guanaxuato, Mexico, Potosi and Zacatecas; that the copper was coined only at the Mexico mint in 1864; the small silver, from the first three named, in 1864, from all four in 1865, and from the first two in 1866; the gold and the half dollar were coined only at the Mexico mint in

1866; the dollars being from the first three named in 1866, and from the Mexico mint only, in 1867.

It may be of interest in this connection to state that while not a single coin of the Empire bears the impress of any northern mint, dollars of the Republic were coined at the mints of Chihuahua and Durango, in 1865 and 1866,—the two *entire* years covered by the imperial occupation. Of the former, specimens exist bearing the dates of 1865 and 1866, and of the latter that of 1865. There may be others, but those mentioned are the only ones known to me.

The Republican coinage was resumed in the latter part of 1867, and I have seen examples from the mints of Chihuahua, Guanajuato, Mexico and Zacatecas.





MEXICAN IMPERIAL COINAGE.

PLATE XIII.



MEDALS OF THE REPUBLIC

STRUCK DURING THE INVASION.

— ♦ —

BENITO JUAREZ, President, 1858-1872.



LOSELY connected with the coinage of the unfortunate Maximilian were those issues of the Republic designed to commemorate the battles which were fought against the Imperial forces, or to decorate the soldiers who aided in the defence of their father-land. During this period the Republic continued to strike dollars at certain points, as we have already stated; but while these pieces were contemporaneous with the coins and medals of Maximilian and minted in territory which he claimed as a part of the Empire, although not controlling it, the coins cannot properly be included here; the medals require mention. The President of the Republic during this critical period was Juarez, who may be briefly noticed.

Benito Juarez was a pure Indian of the Zapoteca tribe. He was born, says Mr. Arthur Howard Noll,¹ of very poor parents in the mountains of Oaxaca, in 1806, and until twelve years of age spoke not a word of Spanish, but only the Indian dialect in use in his native village. Then, being given

¹ In the *American Magazine* for April, 1888.

a start in life, he was educated for the bar, and rose rapidly, both in the profession and in the politics of his country. He experienced all the vicissitudes of political life, including arrest, imprisonment, sentence of death, escape, exile and amnesty; and he held the offices of legislator, judge, senator, governor, cabinet minister, president of the Supreme Court of Justice, and finally President of the Republic.

His hostility to the Church soon impelled him to issue a decree practically confiscating for the National use all Church property. Naturally the adherents of the Church became at once his most bitter opponents, ready to unite with Monarchists or Imperialists, just as soon as either of these parties showed signs of activity.¹

Juarez died in office in 1872, and was most highly honored by the Mexican people; he has by some been styled "the Lincoln of Mexico." His tomb stands in the Pantheon of San Fernando, in the City of Mexico, about midway of those of Mejia and Miramon, typical perhaps of the friendly relations existing between the surviving representatives of the Empire and their Republican conquerors.

It will be noticed that nearly all of the medals assigned to this division refer to the repulse of the French at Puebla on the 5th of May, 1862. As this was about the only success of the Republican forces, the day has become in its observance a sort of Mexican 4th of July. Its hero, Gen. Zaragoza, was proclaimed "conqueror of conquerors," because it was asserted with the exaggeration characteristic of Spanish blood, that the French had measured themselves with and conquered all the nations of the world, and Zaragoza had conquered the French!

1. *Obverse.* Within an olive wreath, an inscription in six lines, LA | REPUBLICA | MEXICANA | A SUS | VALIENTES | HIJOS [The Mexican Republic to its

¹ In the American Magazine for April, 1888.



MEDALS RELATING TO THE FRENCH INTERVENTION.

MEXICAN IMPERIAL COINAGE.

PLATE XIV.

...

...

valiant sons]. At the bottom, below the wreath, s. n. g. (the engraver's initials, S. Navalon, *Grabador*.) *Reverse*. Within a laurel wreath, an inscription in nine lines, COMBATIÓ | CON HONOR | EN LAS | CUMBRES DE | ACULTZINGO | CONTRA EL | EJÉRCITO FRANCES | EL 28 DE ABRIL | DE 1862 [He fought with honor on the heights of Acultzingo against the French army, on the 28th of April, 1862]. The upper two and lower three lines are curved. With an eye for a ring. Copper. Elliptical. Size 22 x 27.

2. *Obverse*. From the same die as No. 1. *Reverse*. Within a wreath of laurel, an inscription in eight lines, TRIUNFÓ | GLORIOSAMENTE | DEL | EJÉRCITO FRANCES | DELANTE DE | PUEBLA | EL 5 DE MAYO | DE 1862 [He triumphed gloriously over the French army before Puebla, May 5, 1862]. The upper two and lower two lines are curved. With an eye for a ring. Copper. Elliptical. Size 22 x 27.

3. *Obverse*. Head of Gen. Zaragoza in profile to the right. Legend: above, GRAL. IGNACIO ZARAGOZA below, VENCEDOR DE LOS FRANCESES [General Ignacio Zaragoza, conqueror of the French]. A small five-pointed star at each side. *Reverse*. On a field of rays emanating from the centre is an inscription in three lines, MAYO | 5 | 1862 With an eye for a ring. Silver and copper. Size 28.

4. *Obverse*. A wreath of olive; in the field is an inscription in six lines, LA | REPUBLICA | MEXICANA | A SUS | VALIENTES | HIJOS (translated in No. 1). *Reverse*. Within a laurel wreath, an inscription in nine lines, DEFENDIENDO A LA CIUDAD | DE | PUEBLA | CONTRIBUYO AL | GLORIOSO TRIUNFO | CONTRA | EL | EJÉRCITO FRANCES | EL 5 DE MAYO DE 1862 [Freely, By the defence of the city of Puebla, he contributed to the glorious triumph over the French army on the 5th of May, 1862]. The first, eighth and ninth lines are curved. Below the wreath NAVALON (the engraver's name). An eye, with clasp and ribbon of green, white and red (the Mexican colors). Silver. Size 26.

5. *Obverse.* Similar to No. 4. *Reverse.* Within a laurel wreath an inscription in nine lines, DERROTANDO A LOS TRAIADORES | EL 4 DE MAYO | CONTRIBUYO | EFICAZMENTE AL | TRIUNFO ALCANZADO EN | PUEBLA | CONTRA EL | EJÉRCITO FRANCES | EL 5 DE MAYO DE 1862 [Freely, By defeating the traitors on the 4th of May, he contributed efficiently to the victory which ensued at Puebla over the French army, May 5, 1862]. The upper three and lower three lines are curved. Below the wreath, NAVALON. An eye for a ring. Silver. Size 26.

6. *Obverse.* A laurel wreath, within which is an inscription in five lines, EL ESTADO DE PUEBLA | PREMIA | EL VALOR | Y | LA CONSTANCIA. [The State of Puebla, a reward for valor and fidelity.] The first and last lines are curved. *Reverse.* Within a wreath of laurel, an inscription in four lines, COMBATIO | POR LA | INDEPENDENCIA | DE SU PATRIA. [He fought for the independence of his fatherland.] The first and fourth lines are curved, and there is a five-pointed star between the third and fourth lines. Below the inscription, L. V. (the engraver's initials). With an eye, clasp and ribbon (red and green with white diagonal bar). The clasp at the top is a Mexican eagle in silver. Silver. Size 24.

7. *Obverse.* Legend: above, PREMIO below, AL PATRIOTISMO [Reward of patriotism]; at each side is a five-pointed star. In the field an inscription in seven lines, COOPERO | A LA | DEFENSA DE LA | REPUBLICA | CONTRA | EL EJERCITO | FRANCES [He aided in the defence of the Republic against the French army]. A double-lined circle separates the legend from the field. *Reverse.* Legend: above, DISTINTIVO below, AL VALOR [The badge of valor], a five-pointed star at each side. In the field an inscription in six lines, COMBATIO | POR LA | INDEPENDENCIA | Y LAS | INSTITUTIONES | REPUBLICANAS [He fought for independence and republican institutions]. Below the inscription, an eight-pointed star, with dot and dash at each side. A double-lined circle separates the



30



31



32



33



34



35



9 AND 10 RELATE TO THE FRENCH INTERVENTION, 20 AND 27 TO THE FIRST EMPIRE.
[See Supplement.]

MEXICAN IMPERIAL COINAGE.
PLATE XV.

legend from the field. Size 22, on a radiated cross of eight points, each terminating with a little ball; with an eye for ring. Gun metal. Size over all 47.

8. *Obverse.* Within a laurel wreath, an inscription in four lines, EL ESTADO DE PUEBLA | AL | VALOR MILITAR. [The State of Puebla, for valor in war.] The first line is curved. *Reverse.* Legend: above, ASALTO LA DE PUEBLA [Assault on of Puebla; there appears to be a blank intentionally left by the engraver after LA, as if proposing later to cut upon the die some word equivalent to "defences," or the name of some outwork]; below, 2 DE ABRIL DE 1867. [April 2, 1867.] In the field an inscription in six lines, LOS | VENCIENTO | A LOS | TRAIDORES | A LA | PATRIA. [They conquered the traitors to their country.] Below the inscription, a five-pointed star. Copper. Size 26.

9. *Obverse.* On the field an inscription in seven lines, AL | C^o PRESIDENTE | BENITO JUAREZ | EN SU VUELTA | A S^a LUIS POTOSI | FEBRERO DE. | 1867. [Freely, To President Benito Juarez on his return to (?) San Luis Potosi, February, 1867.]¹ The sixth line is curved. Below the inscription are three small rosettes, joined together by a line, and at the bottom A. FLORET G. (the engraver's name.) *Reverse.* At the top a liberty cap emitting rays which nearly cover the field. In the field the Mexican eagle standing upon a nopal of nine leaves, rooted upon a rock; to the left a branch of oak, and to the right a branch of laurel; below all is a trophy of flags and arms. Upon a small guidon is seen the date 1810 (the commencement of the revolutionary period). Silver. Size 48.

10. *Obverse.* On the field an inscription in five lines, DEFENDIO | LA | INDEPENDENCIA | NACIONAL | OAXACA [He defended national independence:

¹ This apparently refers to some military movement found no specific incident mentioned which this piece commemorates. "Co." is probably equivalent to "His Excellency." by Juarez during the closing scenes of the war. *Vuelta* literally means a turning, or a return, but we have

Oaxaca].¹ The first and fourth lines are curved. A dot and dash ornament below. The border is a heavy closed wreath of laurel, surmounted by an eagle. *Reverse.* Within a heavy closed olive wreath is an inscription in six lines, VENCIENDO | AL | ENEMIGO | ESTRANGERO Y AL | TRAIADOR A SU | PATRIA [He conquered the foreign enemy and the traitor to his fatherland]. The first, fourth and fifth lines are curved. A dot and dash ornament below. Suspension bar at the back of the eagle, removed. Copper. Size 32.

11. Military decoration in gilt and enamel. *Obverse.* A star of eight points (in four) in red enamel; between the points are rays in gilt, all bound together by a wreath in green. The centre is white.² Legend: above, PREMIO below, AL PATRIOTISMO [Reward of patriotism]; a five-pointed star at each side. In the field an inscription in seven lines, COOPERO | A LA | DEFENSA DE LA | REPUBLICA | CONTRA | EL EJERCITO | FRANCES [He aided in the defence of the Republic against the French army]. *Reverse.* The same as obverse, but without the wreath. Legend: above, DISTINTIVO below, AL VALOR [The badge of valor]. In the field an inscription in six lines COMBATIO | POR LA | INDEPENDENCIA | Y LAS | INSTITUCIONES | REPUBLICANAS [He fought for independence and republican institutions]. Below the inscription a five-pointed star. With clasp and ribbon (white with red diagonal bar). Size over all, 45.

12. Military decoration, same design as last, but the rays are silver. *Obverse.* Legend: above, PREMIO below, AL PATRIOTISMO [Reward of patriotism]. A five-pointed star on each side. In the field an inscription in six lines, COMBATIO | A LA | INTERVENCION | FRANCES A Y SUS | ALIADOS DESDE | 1861 HASTA 1867 [He fought against the intervention by France and her

¹ These medals were apparently conferred by the various States upon those of their citizens who served in the National Army against the French invaders. ² Red, green and white are the Mexican colors.

allies from 1861 to 1867]. *Reverse.* Legend: above, DISTINTIVO below, DE CONSTANCIA Y VALOR [Badge of devotion and valor]. In the field an inscription in six lines, SALVO | LA | INDEPENDENCIA | Y LAS | INSTITUCIONES | REPUBLICANAS [He preserved independence and republican institutions]. Suspended from an eagle in silver; with ribbon (white, with red edges). Size 45.

13. Military decoration for special service. This is an elliptical plate of silver, 38 x 47, with the centre removed for the insertion of a Maltese cross 34 x 42; the cross is 14 x 24, and is made hollow for the concealment of despatches; it is hinged at the top and secured by a small screw at the bottoms *Obverse.* The centre is black enamel, on which is an inscription in nine lines in white, DEFENDIO | a Puebla | DE | ZARAGOZA | IN | 1863. | CONTRA | EL | EJERCITO FRANCES [He took part in the defence of Puebla by Zaragoza, in 1863, against the French army]. *Reverse.* Same as the obverse, except that the central portion is white enamel on which appears the Mexican eagle in black. Altogether the whole affair is very ingeniously contrived. The hinge at the top is in the form of a loop for the ribbon, which is red. Elliptical, 38 x 47.





SUPPLEMENT.

THE FIRST EMPIRE.

MEDALS AND COINS OF AUGUSTINE I.

I may be remembered that the description of No. 26 of the medals of Augustine was made from a rubbing, as stated at the beginning of this work. Through the kindness of Mr. Skilton, the owner of the piece in question, I have been enabled to have a cut made from it, which will be found in the supplemental plate, and as there are some differences observable, I have thought it best to re-write the description in full from the piece itself.

26. *Obverse.* In the field, in the upper angle formed by a sword and sceptre crossed (the latter surmounted by the Imperial Mexican eagle), is an Imperial crown surrounded by rays which fill the field. Legend: A AGUSTIN I: EMPERADOR CONSTITUCIONAL DE MEXICO * [To Augustine I, Constitutional Emperor of Mexico.] The space between the words EMPERADOR and CONSTITUCIONAL is filled by a ribbon on which (incused) are the words GIL . TORES *Reverse.* A laurel wreath, open at the top and the stems tied with ribbon. The open space in the top of the wreath is filled by an eagle in flight toward the left, the head crowned and turned to the right: in the right talon he holds an olive branch with four leaves: at each side, and



FIRST EMPIRE.—COINS OF AUGUSTINE I.

[See Supplement.]



SECOND EMPIRE.—FRENCH INTERVENTION.

[See Supplement.]

MEXICAN IMPERIAL COINAGE.

PLATE XVI.

above the inscription is an eight-pointed star. In the field is an inscription in six lines, PROCLAMADO | EN LA VILLA DE | VILLA GUTIEREZ | DEL AGUILA . EL | 2 . DE FEBRERO | DE 1823 [Proclaimed in the town of Villa Gutierrez del Aguila, February 2, 1823]. The specimen from which the engraving was made had a loop soldered on, for suspension by ribbon. Edge plain. Silver. Size 31.

27. *Obverse*. In the field a monogram in two parts, in which we may read AVGVSTINVS or AGVSTIN, or by taking the larger part alone we find all the letters necessary to spell the word YUCATAN. The monogram is large and nearly fills the field. Legend: EMPERADOR CONSTITUCION.(AL) [Constitutional Emperor.] *Reverse*. In the field at the top, Lo ro and below, E n. parts of other letters may be found between, but too nearly obliterated to be deciphered. Legend: T(s)IMONIO DESV (the v is cut in by a chisel) FIDELIDAD. [Testimonial of its fidelity.] Rim slightly serrated. Edge plain. Silver. Size 34.

The above described medal was called to my attention by Mr. Geo. F. Ulex, of Hamburg, Germany, who very kindly forwarded the piece for examination; it was in bad order, and some of the lines were hard to make out, but the illustration gives a very good idea of the piece. There is just room for two letters between Lo and ro on the reverse, and there are slight indications that the missing letters are *su* or *sa* thus making the word Losuro or Losaro. The location is unknown, probably some town in Yucatan.

6. *Peso*, or Dollar, correctly described on page 18 *supra*. It has since been engraved, and now appears in Plate XVI.

I am also indebted to Mr. Ulex for a rubbing of a Half Ounce of Augustine, of 1823, a coin of which I had no previous knowledge, and I think hitherto unknown to American numismatists. This also I have had engraved, and it will be found in its proper place on the same plate. It should

have followed the Ounce in the regular series, in which case it would have been No. 11 (page 19). I now make it

10a. *Medio Onza*, or Half Ounce. *Obverse*. Design and legend the same exactly as No. 10, but smaller, and the line of truncation is very irregular. *Reverse*. Also the same, except that the legend is MEX • 1 • IMPERATOR • CONSTITUT • 4 • S • 1 • M • [First Constitutional Emperor of Mexico. 4 Scudos and engraver's initials. Four *Scudos* or *Escudos* were equal to eight *Pesos*.] Rims denticulated. Edge ~~reeded~~ Gold. Size 30.

THE SECOND EMPIRE.

FRENCH INTERVENTION.

MEDAL OF NAPOLEON III.

10. *Obverse*. Laureated head of the Emperor in profile to left, in high relief. Legend: NAPOLEON III EMPEREUR Beneath the head DEPAULIS F. (the name of the engraver). *Reverse*. Legend: MINISTERE DE L'INSTRUCTION PUBLIQUE • [Minister of Public Instruction.] In the field an inscription in seven lines, COMMISSION | SCIENTIFIQUE | DU | MEXIQUE | 1864 | V. DURUY | MINISTRE A beaded circle separates the legend from the field. In my possession from the Weyl Sale, Berlin, April 11, 1899. Silver. Size 35. Proof.

This should follow 9 on page 26.

In conclusion I desire to make acknowledgment for most valuable assistance rendered by Mr. W. T. R. Marvin, to whom I am indebted for aid in the translations, as well as for many suggestions tending to greater completeness than would otherwise have been possible.

To Mr. Geo. S. Skilton through whose kind offices many choice specimens have in the past been added to my collection, my acknowledgments are also due, and are hereby gratefully tendered.

JAN 15 1920

